# Glossary and Key Word Index



12

# Chapter 12

consists of two parts:

- Glossary: explanations of machine specific terms and abbreviations.
- Key Word Index: alphabetical listing of machine specific terms with reference to the explanation.



# **Chapter 12**

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# 1 ADC Compact Plus Glossary

μ <b>G</b> y	Micro Gray – x-ray dose 1Gy= 0.87 x 10 –2 J/kg	
A / D Converter	<b>A</b> nalog <b>D</b> igital <b>C</b> onverter; the part that translates an analog signal into a digital signal, which can be handled by computers.	
ADC	Agfa Diagnostic Center	
Adjustloop	Service Program for mechanical adjustments of the CHM-module	
	step by step cycle of a 3.5x43cm IP + Cassette, to define the correct stepper motor steps	
	controlled by the Service PC	
AE – title	Application Entity	
AOS	<b>A</b> donis <b>O</b> perating <b>S</b> ystem Operating system for Agfa CPU's (Gemini, Goliath, David)	
APIP	Agfa Picture Archiving Protocol	
AUI	<b>A</b> ttachment <b>U</b> nit Interface (External "Box" to connect to a network)	
AS	Archive Station	
BOL	Begin Of Line; Sensor for exact positioning the scan surface along the x-axis. A PIN diode is hit by the laser beam before it reaches the image plate. The Pin diode creates a digital signal, called begin of line signal. The distance (time) between this signal and the IP must be adjusted.	
BOS	Begin Of Scan;	
Browser	Software that provides an interface to the World Wide Web	
BSP	<b>B</b> oot <b>S</b> upport <b>P</b> ackage: boot program for Agfa CPU's	
Calibration	Procedure on ADC to make a homogeneous exposure look like one on film. Algorithm to counterbalance irregularities in the scanner of ADC.	
CCM	<b>C</b> onfiguration and <b>C</b> ustomization <b>M</b> anager (Tool to edit the configuration file <i>adc.cpf</i> )	
CHM	Cassette Handling Module	
Collimation	Determination of the region in the image where the interesting data is at. On that region the image processing is applied	



con fror pro	connected ahead the laser recorder. The atroller is responsible for the image reception in the diagnostic equipment, the image cessing, layout of the images on the film, and age transmission to the machine.
	npact <b>P</b> eripheral <b>C</b> omponent Interconnect – bus tem used in ADC Compact Plus
set	stomization Parameter File; file that contains tings for all parameters that can be modified to figure an ADC System according to local needs.
CPU Cer	ntral Processing Unit.
CR Cor	mputed <b>R</b> adiography
CU-Filter Cop	oper Filter, used for control of image quality
<b>DAC</b> Dig	ital <b>A</b> nalog <b>C</b> onverte <b>r</b>
	e original image is being split up in a set of adaption of a set o
	ol on ADC to keep a lot of reduced images with corresponding image data on the HD.
<b>Dig</b>	ital Imaging and COmmunications in Medicine;
Dose, x-ray dose = k	V x mA x sec see also μGy = Micro Gray
<b>Dosimeter</b> Dev	vice to measure x-ray dose
DR Dire	ect <b>R</b> adiography
	ect <b>R</b> emote <b>A</b> ccess (external product name: FATEC LINK)
Dynamic Range Exp	oosure range in which ADC can get usable image a.
<b>Ethernet</b> A n leve	etwork standard for the hardware and data link els.
Fastscan direction	
Dig	er <b>O</b> ptic Interface. ital interface for the transmission of image and utrol data via a light-leading fiber.
FSE Fie	ld Service Engineer
The con	e Transfer Protocol. e Internet service that transfers files from one nputer to another. (Program used for nsmission of files in the Internet)
	educe scattered radiation ncrease sharpness



GSC	Global Support Center		
GUI	Graphical User Interface		
HT power supply	High Tension power supply		
НСР	Hard Copy Printer		
HDD	Hard Disk Drive		
Heel Effect	inhomogeneous exposure		
HeNe Laser	Helium Neon Laser		
HiRes	High Resolution: pixel size = 100 micrometer		
HIS	Hospital Information System		
Histogram	graphical display of the distribution of gray levels		
HUB (Ethernet)	box to interconnect network hosts with Twisted Pair cable. Also called concentrator.		
HUB (in AGFA devices)	Switchbox (Hard- or Software) which switches or multiplexes different channels, e.g. AMDI and Service Channel.		
I/O BUS	Input / Output BUS. System consisting of a defined cable, cable connection, and signal for the parallel transmission of control data. The machine uses a bus system of 8 V level and 26 parallel lines.		
ID Station	IDENTIFICATION Station		
IMOS	IMAGE <b>MO</b> NITOR <b>S</b> OFTWARE -→ succession for SMA		
Internet	The global computer network, composed of thousands of Wide Area Networks (WANs) and Local Area Networks (LANs), that uses TCP/IP to provide world-wide communication to homes, schools, businesses, and governments. The World Wide Web runs on the Internet.		
IP	for ADC: Image Plate (phosphor plate)		
IP	Image Processing		
IP	(Internet Protocol) Internet software that divides data into packets for transmission over the Internet. Computers must run IP to communicate across the Internet. See also TCP.		
IP-Address	(Internet Protocol Address) The standard method which identifies an internet connected computer.		



Java	A general-purpose programming language created by Sun Microsystems. Java can be used to create Java applets. A Java program is downloaded from the Web server and interpreted by a program running on the machine containing the Web browser.
Java applet	A short program written in Java that is attached to a World Wide Web page and executed by the browser machine.
JavaScript	A cross-platform, World Wide Web scripting language developed by Netscape Communications. JavaScript code is inserted directly into the HTML page.
LAN	Local Area Network. Network technology, designed to connect computers over short distances. It is possible to connect the LAN with the Internet or to make a configuration into an intranet.
Laser	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation:
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode; Semi conductor emitting light
Leeds Phantom	Image Plate to check the technical image quality of the ADC. The Leeds Phantom was developed for Agfa by the University of Leeds.
Low Pass Filtering	Butterworth filter in SAB – board to eliminate frequencies > 250 kHz.
LUT	Look <b>U</b> p <b>T</b> able
MD - Plate	AGFA MD → Medium Definition Image Plate
MFA	Machine Factor A
	Machine specific value indicating the photo multiplier sensitivity
	MFA is the log of the PM high voltage which results in a scan average level SAL1800 at a given dose of 1mR (~20 $\mu$ Gy) and a speed class 200
MFB	Machine Factor B
MI-CSO	Medical Imaging – Customer Support Operations;
	Agfa department in charge of world wide service.
MIMOSA	<b>M</b> edical <b>IM</b> age <b>O</b> perating <b>S</b> ystem <b>A</b> gfa; Agfa's workstation operating software
MODEM	<b>MO</b> DULATOR <b>DEM</b> ODULATOR – device to connect via telephone line to another computer.



Monitor – level	lowest software level on CPU (like BIOS on DOS systems)
	stored on EEPROM
mR	milli Röntgen, measure for x-ray dose
	1 mR corres. 8.7 μGy
MS-Board	<b>M</b> ulty <b>S</b> upply Board; is part of the Power Unit, detects supply voltage, controls the mechanical periphery of the digitizer and protects the stepper motor boards.
MUSICA	<b>MU</b> Itiple <b>S</b> cale <b>I</b> mage <b>C</b> ontrast <b>A</b> mplification; Agfa's image processing software
Network location	In a URL, the unique name that identifies an Internet server. A network location has two or more parts, separated by periods, as in my.network.location. Also called host name and Internet address.
Node	Nodes in the I/O bus system = printed circuit board in the I/O bus.
Nullmodem	RS 232 (RS242) cable with crossed Transmit / Receive Line
NVE	Name value file editor; editor system for parameter
OLUT	Output Look-Up Table
os	Operating System
Password	A text string that allows a user access to an Internet service, if the service requires it.
Photomultiplier Tube (PMT)	Photo Multiplier Tube: opto – electronical sensitive device to convert light (laser emission) in current and with a I / V –Converter into voltage
Pixel	Scanning point on the film or plate. A maximum of 2048 per line may be read by the Photomultiplier.
Preview Monitor	displays the image and the name of the patient.
	This monitor enables to roughly check whether the exposure was successful.
PRID	PREVIEW and ID Station, installed on one PC
PS	Processing Station
Pyramidal Image	Image file format of images on VIPS
Quantisation	compression of image files
RAM	Random Access Memory volatile main memory of computers



RAM - DISK	virtual harddisk simulated in the CPU main memory
	Gemini RAM-Disk contains all the machine dependent parameters, e.g. stepper motor steps, info counters
REM Tool	Debugging tool for AOS logfiles
Reset	Machine reset into a defined machine status. Various checking routines are carried out during a reset.
RIS	Radiology Information System
ROI	Region Of Interest
ROM	Read Only Memory
RS232 interface	Serial interface which converts computer internal parallel information into serial bits, and vice versa.
SAL	Scan Average Level
	Digitized photo multiplier signal of an average of several hundred scanned lines
	Range SAL0 – SAL4095 (12bit)
Scan Position Adjustment	
SCP	SOFTCOPY Tool
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface – interface to connect peripherals to computers (e.g. HDD, CD-ROM)
Server	A computer that shares its resources, such as printers and files, with other computers on the network.
Service Host	
Service interface	RS232 standard interface for the connection of the Service PC.
<b>Shading Calibration</b>	position dependent sensitivity calibration; calibration of each pixel in a line
Shell	User Interface of the VME – AOS
Slowscan direction	Transport Direction of Image Plate through the scan unit. The stepper motor speed is calculated such that the distance between two scan lines equals the distance between two pixels in a line.
Speed Class (SC)	Dose=1mR + SC100 => D=1 above fog + base
	A film-screen-system with speed class 100 which is exposed with a dose of 1mR results in a density 1 above fog+base.



Square Root	Signal $\sim \sqrt{N}$ .		
Compression	Method to quantisize Signal in 12 similar block sizes		
Standard Res	Standard Resolution: pixel size = 150 micrometer		
Subnet number	A part of the internet address which designates a subnet		
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol. Internet networking software that controls the transmission of packets of data over the Internet. Among its tasks, TCP checks for lost packets, puts the data from multiple packets into the correct order, and requests that missing or damaged packets be resent. Computers must run TCP to communicate with World Wide Web servers.		
TCP/IP	Transport Control Protocol / Internet Protocol. Common Protocol for Networks. Used in the Internet		
Testsheet	Image plate with testpattern, print to check the geometric qualtity of ADC:		
Text Field	Part of the film displaying patient, hospital and image processing information		
UI	<b>U</b> ser Interface; part of a computer program that handles interaction with the user.		
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply		
URL	Uniform Resource Locator; address code for multimedia documents.		
UTP - cable	<b>U</b> nshielded <b>T</b> wisted <b>P</b> air (Network transfer medium) cable. Cable to connect to a computer network.		
VIPS	Viewing and Image Processing Station		
VME bus	Versa Module Europe bus Bus system from Motorola (used in ADC Digitizers) Bus for the parallel image data transmission. 16 bit bus.		
W/L	Window and Leveling of digital images.		
X-Rite densitometer	Automatic density measuring instrument manufactured by X-Rite.		



# 2 Key Word Index

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